North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. | PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. | WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. I. | RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1851. | NO. 80.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

Published Weekly and Semi-Weekly, by
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of the Weekly. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

MALE ACADEMY,
Warrenton, N. C.

THE exercises of this ancient Institution were resumed the 7th of this month, under the former Principal, R. A. EZELL, A. M.

The Trustees are persuaded that Mr. Ezell's well known and well established reputation as a scholar and teacher renders unnecessary any reference to his qualifications, yet they feel that it is but an act of justice to him to say, that he has conducted this Institution for the last twelve years much to their satisfaction, and with the most flattering success, and in a manner evincing entire competence, and great experience in training and disciplining the youthful mind.

The course of studies is extensive, and is designed and suited to qualify boys for admission into the advanced Classes of any University, or for the various and active duties of life; all pains are bestowed upon the moral as well as intellectual training of the pupils. None are admitted as scholars whose habits are deemed vicious or contaminating, nor will any be retained who do not implicitly conform to *all the requirements* of the Institution.

The Department of Languages is managed and conducted exclusively by the Principal. The English and Mathematical Department is confided to the assistant instructor. Every incentive to emulation and industry is earnestly held up to the view of pupils, and no effort spared to ensure all practicable progress.

Few Institutions present greater inducements to Parents and Guardians than this. The proficiency of the teachers and the judicious system of instruction pursued by them, commend it to all; while its locality offers many and great advantages. The village of Warrenton, it is believed, is unsurpassed for healthfulness and refinement and intelligence of society; with a strict and vigilant Police, morals are well guarded, and quiet and good order secured. Besides it is of easy of access by Stages and Rail Roads and in case of sickness, the best Medical aid is ever at command, and ample mail facilities afford prompt communication with distant friends.

TERMS.

For Board (with the Principal) for the Session of five months,	$50 00
Room Rent, Fuel, &c.,	5 00
For Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
For Tuition in the various English branches,	12 50
Fuel at the Academy,	1 00

Charge is made from the time of admission to the termination of the Session.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
W. N. EDWARDS, President.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees:
HON. DANIEL TURNER,
WM. PLUMMER, Esq.,
WM. EATON, Jr. Esq.,
F. A. THORNTON, Esq.
G. D. BASKERVILLE, Esq.,
JOHN WHITE, Esq.,
NATH. T. GREEN, Esq,
WM. C. WILLIAMS., Esq.,
THOS. E. GREEN, Esq,
B. E. COOK, Esq.,
THOS. E. WILSON, M. D,
T. A. MONTGOMERY, Esq.

Warrenton, July 22, 1851. 77—2w.

ROANOKE LANDS.

THE Subscriber, having four Plantations containing about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed to sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 acres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and uplands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage of River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth; the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Raleigh and Gaston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Raleigh in half a day's ride. The health of the low Country has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there.

For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos. Sterling, Jackson, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (ta$5) 2m 76—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Goods by Express.

I WOULD respectfully state to the Citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent Counties that having located an agent at Gaston, and also made an arrangement with the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. I shall hereafter be prepared to forward by Mail Train in the most punctual manner, any articles in my line, when they are not of too large a size to be handled inconveniently.

SAM'L. H. MARK'S,
Wholesale Confectioner.
Petersburg, Va.

June 21, 1851. 67—

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

Parasols and Umbrellas

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.
E L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseilles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

To Bounty Land & Pension Claimants

SOLDIERS, Volunteers, Drafted Men, and the widows and children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of those who served in the Army of the United States.

By a late act of Congress, the officers and privates, or their heirs, of the war of 1812, in Indian wars, Florida and Mexican wars, and all who have been engaged in the service of the United States, are entitled to bounty land, according to their term of service.

All who served in the war of 1812, or any Indian war since 1790, nine months, are entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months, 80 acres; 1 month, 40 acres. If they have died leaving a widow, or child under age, they are entitled; no other relative is entitled. Those who enlisted to serve fortwelve months, or during the war with Mexico, are entitled to 160 acres of land; six months, 40 acres; and if they served in Mexico three months, extra pay. If they be dead, the widow or children, if any, are entitled; if no widow, or children, the father; if neither, the mother; and if all be dead, the brothers and siste are entitled. The friends of all who have died at any time in service, are entitled to the soldier's

The undersigned is in possession of all the necessary papers and information requisite to obtain these land warrants. The land and pay due soldies or their friends, will be procured promptly by writing to me. Terms moderate.

☞ All letters must be post paid.
☞ Persons claims promptly attended to.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON,
Washington City. D. C.

Washington City, D. C., May 18, 1851. 868—2m.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. Benj. R. Huske, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of the State, and a graduate of our University, and has for sometime been engaged, very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and Christian character, give assurance to Parents that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscienciously performed.

The exercises of the next session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including courses, $21,00, always in advance. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness.

By order of the Board,
E. A. HEARTT, *Sec.*

References—President and Faculty of the University of N. C.; Charles G. Haigh, Esq., Hon. R. Strange, Edward J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

July 5, 1851. 71—6w.

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 139 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard, 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $400,	1 05
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ½ lot, $125,	33
James Terry, ½, not listed,	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400,	1 04
Martha Spivey, ½ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ½, $150,	39
Mary Miller, ½, $50,	13

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*

July 7, 1851. 71—td.

LANDS FOR SALE
In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W C. Bevens, Esq, of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta$5.

N B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25

Children under 12 and Servants half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans, Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar, Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at

TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on Monday, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and alother Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *uitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.
Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,
Jewelry, Watches, &c.



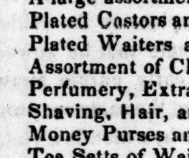
3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins,
and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets.
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

EVANS & COOKE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paras o
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,

Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

Additional Supplies of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
REMARKABLY CHEAP!

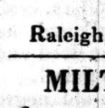
BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins
Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins
Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,
200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,
London chints, and curtain calicoes,
Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,
Laces, edgings and braids,
Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,
Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,
Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,
Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,
Navy drilling and brown linen,
Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,
Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,
Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'f's and Cravats.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'f's.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the undersigned to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities and styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.
J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,



Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Humorous American Works,
With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,
IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used most exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,
MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

Also, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

Terms—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

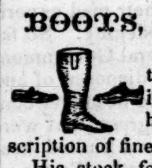
Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

W. L. POMEROY,
(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.
Raleigh, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr, Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety:
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans.
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Lagnira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

References:
His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.
Important Improvement.
ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

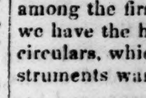
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.



W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry.

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by

H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 66—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by
W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 66—

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

Fifty-three millions! Two centuries ago there were not quite three millions of this race on the face of the earth. There are a million more persons of the Magyr descent, speaking the Magyr language at the present moment in Europe, than there were in Europe and America of this conquering and colonizing people in the time of Cromwell. How vain, then, for men to talk of the political necessity for absorbing small races! Sixty years ago the Anglo-Saxon race did not exceed 17,000,000 in Europe and America. At that time it was not numerically stronger than the Poles. Thirty years ago it counted only thirty-four millions; being altogether only three millions and a fraction more than the population of France at that time, and considerably less than the Teutonic population of Central Europe. In 1851 it is ahead of every civilized race in the world. Of races lying within the zones of civilization, the Sclaves alone are more numerous, counted by heads; but comparitively few of this plastic and submissive stock have yet escaped from the barbarism of the dark ages. In wealth, energy, and cultivation, they are not to be compared with the Frank, the Teuton, and the Anglo-Saxon. Number is almost their only element of strength. Of the races which are now striving for the mastery of the world—to impress on the future of society and civilization the stamp of its own character and genius—to make its law, idiom, religion, manners, government, and opinion prevail—the Anglo-Saxon is now unquestionably the most numerous, powerful, and active. The day when it might possibly have been crushed, absorbed, or trampled out, like Hungary and Poland, by stronger hordes, is gone by forever. That it was possible at one time for this people to be subdued by violence or to fall a prey to the slower agonies of decline, there can be but little doubt. In 1650, the United Provinces seemed more likely to make a grand figure in the world's future history than England. Their wealth, activity, and maritime power were the most imposing in Europe. They had all the carrying-trade of the west in their hands. Their language was spoken in every port.

In the great Orient their empire was fixed and their influence paramount. England was then hardly known abroad. Her difficult idiom grated on foreign ears, and her stormy coasts repelled the curiosity of more cultivated travellers. Had the thought of a day arriving when any single European language would be spoken, by millions of persons, scattered over the great continents of the earth from New Zealand to the Hebrides, and from the Cape of Storms to the Arctic ocean, occurred to any speculative mind, Dutch, not English, would probably have been the tongue to which he would have assigned the marvellous mission. Yet Holland has fallen nearly as much as the Saxon has risen in the scale of nations. Her idiom is now acquired by few. Her merchants conduct their correspondence and transact their business in French or in English. Even her writers have many of them clothed their genius in a foreign garb. On the other hand, our literature and language have passed entirely out of this phase of danger. Dutch, like Welsh, Flemish, Erse, Balque, and other idioms, is doomed to perish as an intellectual medium; but, whatever may be the future changes of the world, the tongue of Shakspeare and of Bacon is now too firmly rooted ever to be torn away. No longer content with mere preservation, it aims at universal mastery. Gradually it is taking possession of all the ports and coasts of the world; isolating all rival idioms—shutting them up from intercourse with each other—making itself the channel of every communication.

At a hundred points at once it plays the aggressor. It contends with Spanish on the frontiers of Mexico—drives French and Russian before it in Canada and in the northern Archipelago—supersedes Dutch at the Cape and Natal—elbows Greek and Italian at Malta and in the Ionian Islands—usurps the right of Arabic at Suez and Alexandria—maintains itself supreme at Liberia, Hong-Kong, Jamaica, and St. Helena—fights its way against multitudinous and various dialects in the Rocky mauntains, in Central America, on the Gold Coast, in the interior of Australia, and among the countless islands of the eastern seas. No other language is spreading in this way. French and German find students among cultivated men; but English permanently destroys and supersedes the idiom with which it comes in contact.

The relative growth of the two great Anglo-Saxon States is noteworthy. In 1801, the population of Great Britain was 10,912,646; in 1800, that of the United States was 5,319,762—or not quite half. In 1850, the population of the United States is two millions and a third more than that of Great Britain in 1851—at this moment it probably exceeds it by three millions. The rate of decennial increase in this country is less than fifteen per cent.—while in America it is about thirty-five per cent. In the great continental States the rate is considerably lower than in England. According to to the progress of the last fifty years in France and in America, the United States will have the larger population in 1870—in 1900, they will exceed those of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland combined. Prudent statesmen should bear these facts in mind. Many persons now alive may see the time when America will be of more importance to us, socially, commercially, and politically, than all Europe put together. Old diplomatic traditions will go for little in the face of a transatlantic power numbering 100,000,000 of free and energetic men of our own race and blood.

London Athenæum.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

There are in every community a few low and mean wretches who by secret and underhanded means, do all in their power to destroy the peace and happiness of their neighbors. Of this class, and among the worst of this class are the writers of anonymous letters. Conscious of the odium which always attaches to such persons, they are exceedingly anxious to remain unknown, and take every precaution for this purpose. They invariably write in a disguised hand, and generally date their latters from some place removed from their own domicil, or affix a signature to their work calculated to throw suspicion on innocent persons as their authors. Having never sent a letter to any one without fairly writing my name at the bottom, I am unable to imagine with certainty the feelings of those who indulge in this vile practice. I suppose, however, the writer of an anonymous letter, for such a one is invarably a coward, when he meets with the object of his persecution, feels like a thief in the agonies of detection, and is in fear every moment of exposure and consequent shame.

Weak minds are sometimes greatly annoyed by these paper bullets, shot in the dark; but on the man conscious of his own good conduct and rectitude of intention, they make no impression, fall harmless at his feet, and are soon forgotten. The only injury such an one sustains is the loss of the small sum of money paid the post-office or the carrier of the epistle.

My acquaintance with men has been very extensive, and yet I never knew a single high-minded, honorable man convicted, or even suspected of sending an anonymous letter. The vice seems to be confined to men of the lower order of intellect, and such as are commonly bankrupt in reputation. They are without exception common liars. I never knew one of them fail to deny himself the author of such dirty work, until compelled to silence by positive proof. They are of that class of men who make sport of human suffering, and repine at the prosperity and happiness of their fellow beings. Among the most successful of this class of scoundrels, I doubt whether there ever was one who derived any real pleasure from the exercise of his vocation, and yet with fiend-like pertinacity they continue their damnable labors.

Delaware Gazette.

THE HOME AND GRAVE OF THE AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENCENCE. A correspondent of the Uniontown Democrat, who has recently visited Monticello, the residence of Jefferson, thus describes it:

The interior of the house is just as Jefferson left it except the furniture, which is all gone, save some paintings, mirrors, &c. The house, both outside and inside bears all the evidences of neglect and decay, but it still retains all its fair proportions, and its venerable outline grown gray and mossy by time and neglect, perhaps adds, rather than otherwise, to its appearance, particularly to a stranger. And the venerable aspen trees growing around, throw a kind of melancholy over everything that seems to whisper in your ear, and point you about three hundred yards down the woods, to the grave of him who planted them—to the humblest grave in appearance that ever held the ashes of human greatness. I made a sketch over it.

I enclose you a little flower from a branch of vines said to have been planted by Jefferson himself, beneath the window of the room in which he died; they have spread all over the side of the house.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

HISTORICAL. The close of the Mexican War had not been formally concluded by the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, when the troubles were brewed which have since disturbed the country. The Democratic party were flushed with victory and confident of the future. Their opponents were disheartened, and overwhelmed with the dazzling achievements of the Polk Administration. No serious embarrassments were apprehended by the former, in disposing of their new acquisitions, while the Whig party seemed to place its sole hope of success in turning to account the military fame acquired in the war, by a successful General.

This was the state of things at the commencement of the session of Congress of 1847-'8. The Wilmot Proviso, though sprung upon the public at a previous session, had not yet entered as an element into the ensuing Presidential contest. But it was foreseen, by prudent and sagacious minds, that it would prove a fearful and terrible engine of mischief, unless the Territorial questions were at once settled. Accordingly, eminent and patriotic statesmen, in the Senate of the United States, applied themselves with the most serious earnestness to the task of averting the impending danger. They saw the storm lowering in the distant future, and sought to guard against it. A *Compromise*, after long and arduous discussion, was agreed upon, and sanctioned by the Senate, which, if concurred in by the House, would undoubtedly have prevented the subsequent unfortunate agitation of the Slavery question. The Bill thus passed by the Senate, devolved ultimately upon the Supreme Court the settlement of the constitutional question respecting the introduction of slavery into the new territories. Unfortunately, the Bill did not pass the Senate until late in the session. It was discovered by this time, that General Taylor was an available candidate at the North, and that nothing had been said by him which would prevent the Whigs of the North, who were committed on the Anti-Slavery question from supporting him. Mr. Seward, who has just been elected to the Senate, arrived at Washington about the time that this Compromise Bill had passed from the Senate to the other House. It was, on motion of Mr. Stephens, a leading Whig of Georgia, laid on the table; and the Anti-Slavery question was thus reserved as an element in the approaching Presidential question. The defeat of this Compromise Bill was attributed to Mr. Seward—and the subsequent use which he has made of the Anti-Slavery excitement, renders the justice of the imputation more than probable.

The Presidential contest immediately afterwards commenced with more than usual vigor.

The Democratic party nominated a candidate pledged to the doctrine of *non-intervention*. The Whigs nominated a candidate uncommitted on that subject, and repudiated Mr. Clay, whose opinions were well known. The Whig candidate was supported at the North by Mr. Seward and his friends, as in favor of the *Wilmot Proviso*, and at the South as opposed to it.

The election of Gen. Taylor, (supported as he was, for reasons diametrically opposed to each other, at the North and the South,) rendered any Compromise of the Territorial question through the agency of his administion, impossible.

The session of Congress of 1849-'50 commenced under gloomy auspices. Conspicious Whig politicians of the South, instrumental in procuring the nomination of Gen. Taylor, took the most extreme Southern ground, while his leading Northern friends demanded the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso. While the contest raged at Washington, in almost every Northern and Southern State great excitement and the most inveterate feeling of sectional animosity seemed to prevail. Secession and disunion began to be talked of—while at the North, the most disloyal sentiments were avowed at numerous public meetings.

Another Compromise was introduced, but although advocated with consummate ability by the ablest statesmen in Congress, yet the coolness of the administration and the opposition of Mr. Seward and the Free Soilers, again defeated it.

What would have been the result of the defeat of all attempts to compromise, had not the death of General Taylor been speedily followed by the adjustment, no human sagacity can now determine. With his death, expired the peculiar ascendency or predominance in the Administration at Washington, of those politicians to whose intrigues and combinations his nomination and election are to be chiefly attributed; and the same event, lamentable in itself, restored the Conservative branch of the Whig party to power.

The first fruits of that restoration was the passage of all the measures, in succession, which were embraced in the Compromise Bill. The imminent danger which threatened the Union was averted, and aspiring demagogues were foiled in their mad experiments upon the strength of the Confederacy. So far as it respected the action of the Federal Government the slavery question was now finally disposed of and settled. Anti-Slavery agitators could no longer control great national measures in Congress, but were thrown back upon the more confined and limited theatre of agitation afforded in their respective States.

If therefore Anti-Slavery agitation be still cherished and stimulated, it will be to aid existing political cliques and combinations, and not for the purpose of accomplishing any patriotic end. It can accomplish no measure of importance. Its sole use and purpose will continue to be, in sustaining those politicians who have risen on its turbulent waves into temporary popularity. The Whig party can never expect to come into power again, while in alliance with Anti-Slavery agitation. The Free Soil and Abolition parties will find the Compromise settlement fatal to their growth or extension. The repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law can never be effected by them, and there is no other measure of the Compromise series which it is ever pretended can be reached by further agitation.

But in another form, the fruits and consequences of *Anti-Slavery agitation* are destined, we fear, to survive the men and time with which it originated. It certainly has done nothing to ameliorate the condition of the free colored population of the North. And how has it affected the condition of the slaves at the South? Has it relaxed their bondage, or turned the thoughts of one slaveholder upon emancipation? It has done no such thing—nor would it, probably, if continued for a century. *The present Fugitive Slave Law is the work of the Anti-Slavery agitators.* If there had been no Anti-Slavery agitation, the fugitive slave law of 1793 would never have been superseded by the Act of 1850. It would not have been necessary. The old law, enacted during the administration of Washington, would have been abundantly sufficient. If the law now in force, be that horrible instrument of oppression which its enemies represent it to be, the *fugitive* must thank his pretended friends, the abolitionists and agitators, for this boon. *They* have invited the South to demand the new law, and *they* are entitled to the honor of having compelled its enactment.

Anti-slavery agitation, in its influence on the slave, has been productive of much other mischief. It has postponed indefinitely any effective exertions in favor of gradual abolition in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. It has strengthened the opponents of such measures, and reacted lamentably on both races. It has increased the rigors of slavery at the South. The vigilance of the master has been increased—and on the appearance of any symptoms unfavorable to obedience, the slave has been sent further South, or disposed of to some more distant master.

Anti-slavery agitation has benefited neither the free colored African, nor the bond man. It has mingled in their cup new ingredients of woe, and thrown impediments in the way of these philanthropists who have contemplated, by unexceptionable schemes of benevolence, their elevation and improvement. The *agitators*, while affecting to make war upon the slaveholder and the South, have really been waging hostilities against the welfare, the happiness, the improvement, and redemption of the colored race. As far as it was in their mischievious ability, they have riveted the African's chains in America, blasted his hopes, and procrastinated the day of his deliverance.

You can't change an old coat into a new one by rubbing it with an unclean duster, or blowing it with the bellows; neither can you change your bad character into a good one by abuse, or boastful talk, or by fighting. No! you must live for a character.

An Illinois paper, speaking of an individual, says that he has broken every bank, and jail, and sabbath which they have had in that city for the last five years. This individual must be what a witness in a recent bank swindling case called one of the officers—"a natural d—d rascal."

A CASE FOR NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS.

A late trial in Mobile discloses some facts which ought to make a strong impression upon the minds of such of the Northern people as are led by motives of sincere philanthrophy, however mistakenly, to aid indiscriminately in the escape or liberation of Southern negroes.

A free negro, named Coleman, was indicted under the State law which provides that every free negro who shall have come to Alabama since the 1st of February, 1833 and shall have been admonished by any sheriff, &c., that he cannot remain in the State, and shall not within thirty days thereafter depart from the same, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years.

The negro had lived in Mobile as a free man, from 1826 to 1850, when he went to Ohio, with his wife and children, to enjoy the privileges of a free State. He subsequently returned to Mobile, and though repeatedly warned under the statute, remained to abide the consequences. He stated that he found himself unable to get along in Ohio. He was treated no better than at home; he could obtain no work to do; and he accordingly volunteered to return to a slave State, and risk the penalty of the penitentiary, rather than attempt to live among the Abolitionists. He was warned to leave the State, he would not do it. After he was indicted, the solicitor of the State offered to withdraw the prosecution if he would go away. His own counsel advised him to accept the offer, and thus escape the penalty. He was inflexible. He had tried a free State, and would rather stand a penitentiary in Alabama than trust to the tender mercies of Ohio Abolitionism. *N. O. Picayune.*

We have a "case" to relate, that is worse than that for the fanatics, and "unco-righteous" of the North. A slave of one of our fellow-citizens ran away and went to Ohio. He stayed there some time, among his friends the Abolitionists. His master had given him up entirely, when about three weeks ago, he was aroused from his slumbers by Manuel, the veritable fellow who had been run away so long. He shook his master cordially by the hand, expressed great sorrow for having run away from him and his determination never to leave him again to go to a free State! He prefers slavery to Ohio freedom. He says a negro has no chance there—can get no employment, and is infinitely worse off than in a state of slavery. He likes any body else better than Ohio Abolitionists! This is a stronger case than the one related above.

MORE ABOLITION SYMPATHY. The following private letter, written from a small town in Western New York, gives a very clear notion of the selfish hypocrisy which is at the bottom of a great deal of the pretended philanthropy of Northern abolitionism:

"*Editors Picayune*—Like every body else and all the rest of mankind, I am "travelling North." I am now spending a few days in the wheat growing region of New York, where, besides the most promising crop of the staff of life, there can be found a smart sprinkling of abolitionism—of the anti-Bible, law and constitution order. Although occasionally feeling as if I were in an *enemy's country*, I am constrained to say, so far as my observation has extented, there is a better state of feeling, even in Western New York, on this exciting subject, than existed a year or two since. I am sometimes annoyed, but oftener amused, at what I see and hear of the antics of the Woolley Heads, as they are familiarly called.

The following circumstance, which was related to me by a highly respectable gentleman, an inhabitant of this town, will serve to show something of the true spirit of abolitionism, which is so diabolical in its character, as to disgust, if not alarm, the better portion of the community. It is too good to be lost, so I send it to you.

In a certain part of the town live an old negro and his wife, who came here more than twenty years ago. By industry he has acquired a farm of about thirty acres of good land, a comfortable log-cabin, with farming utensils, stock, &c., worth at least fifteen hundred dollars, "all paid for and out of debt." Shortly after the passage of the fugitive-slave law, he was approached by a celebrated abolitionist, a man of wealth and influence, who, by lying representations induced the old man to believe he was in danger of being carried off into slavery, and advising him to make all possible haste to flee into Canida. "How shall I go? what shall I do with my home and my little property?" were questions asked of his very disinterested friend, the abolitionist. "Sell out," was his reply. "But where shall I find a purchaser?" "I will buy you clean out," quoth his friend; "I will give you three hundred dollars, cash down, for every thing that you have got;" and the poor fellow accepted the offer, signed the deed and delivered up his all to this *higher law* scoundrel.

The day after the deed was signed the old negro met my informant, who, observing his downcast look, inquired of him the cause. 'O,' said he, 'that dreadful law, master! I have sold out every thing and am going to Canada.' The old fellow absolutely trembled from head to foot, so greatly had his fears been wrought upon; and so much did the thought of leaving his comfortable home, and he knew not whither, trouble him. The gentleman drew from him all that had taken place, and not only discovered that he already lamented what he had done and knew not how to undo, but that although once a slave, he was free, and had still in his possession his free papers.

The matter became noised about and produced no little excitement; and from fear of *the consequences*, our very philanthropic speculator in land and negro sympathy was made to disgorge his ill gotten acquisition, but not until the negro had given him ten dollars in cash, a two year old heifer and fat hog, as a consideration for breaking the bargain.

The above is every word true, showing how hollow-hearted and selfish are many of those who would not only rob the slaveholder of his property, but filch from the free negro his honestly acquired gain. The fact is, the *real* abolitionist has got *above* law, and in the language of scripture, has been given over to believe a lie, that he may be damned.

Yours truly, R. B. S."

THE APPLE TREE BORER. One of the greatest evils that the fruit grower has to contend against is the apple tree borer, which also attacks the quince, mountain ash, white ash, locust, hawthorn, and the arionias.

This borer is the lava of two striped saperds (*Saperda bivittati*) in its perfect state.

The beetle comes forth from the tree in June, in the night, flying from tree too tree for food or companions, resting in the day time among the leaves on which it feeds. In June, July and sometimes in August, it deposits eggs on the bark of the tree, at or near the ground.

The larva or young borers from these eggs are fleshy, round, whitish grubs, without legs. This grub eats through the bark, and remains there the first winter. The next season it penetrates the wood, throwing out dust or cuttings, like saw dust, by which it may be traced, generally ascending, as it proceeds, and boring deeper into the tree. Its whole passage is usually about 12 to 15 inches.

The third season, nearly two years from its entrance, it approaches the surface where it undergoes its final transformation, becomes a beetle and leaves the tree.

Rarely the borer *gets off the track*, and descends; sometimes it enters the tree several feet above the ground, and seldom it enters the limbs of the tree.

Keep the trees well washed and the bark smooth, and keep the grass, weeds, and rubbish away from the trees that they may be examined conveniently. During the time of depositing the eggs, wash the trees occasionally with a rather strong lye of wood ashes, or a solution of one pound of potash to two gallons of water. A strong lye is liable to injure the trees. These and other corrosive substances may destroy the eggs, or annoy the insects; but they are not always sure. The borers may enter between the roots that branch high, where washes do not affect, or the eggs may not be destroyed; therefore keep the trees smooth and clear of everything around them, and examine them often; and when the young borers have just penetrated the bark, they are easily destroyed. So attend to them the first season.

Make a wash of two quarts of soft soap, or whale oil soap, half a pound of sulphur and two gallons of water. Add also camphorated spirit, asafœtida, tobacco and other offensive substances and wash the tree with it. A little clay or lime added will make a coating holding the substances, which may be offensive to the beetle or young borers, and prevent their operations.

After the borers have penetrated the trees they may be cut out with a chisel or gouge; or they may be destroyed by running a wire or other flexible substance into the hole. They have also been destroyed by putting a match of burning brimstone in the hole, or a piece of camphor and plugging the hole.

New England Farmer.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States! "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1851.

THE ELECTION IN THIS STATE.

On Thursday last the people of this State voted for nine members of Congress. There was but little excitement, except in the First, Third and Eighth Districts; but in these, nearly if not all the votes have been polled. We receive our returns in this State quite slowly, but we shall probably hear enough by our next issue to justify an opinion as to the result.

But whatever may have been the result in this State, it must be borne in mind, as a matter of justice to the Democratic party, that they are laboring under great disadvantages on account of the manner in which the Districts were laid off by the Whigs in 1846-'7. In accordance with custom and usage, the State was apportioned in 1842, by the Legislature, and under this apportionment the Democrats succeeded in electing a majority of the members; but this arrangement did not suit the Whig leaders, who were as hungry then as they are now for the spoils, and so they changed the Districts, by a strictly party vote in the Legislature of 1846, and gave themselves six out of the nine members. They piled up the Democratic votes by thousands in this District and in the Wilmington District; and they so arranged the Counties of Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, and Union, as to put them in a minority in other Districts, while they secured to themselves, as they believed beyond all question, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth, and Ninth Districts. In the Third District their majority at that time was about two thousands votes, and in the Eighth District from five to eight hundred. These are the Districts in which the strongest efforts have recently been made by the two parties—Messrs. Caldwell and Dockery being the candidates in the Third, and Messrs. Ruffin and Stanly in the Eighth.

The Democrats had a majority in the last Legislature, and might have altered the Districts by simply repealing the Whig act and putting in force again the act of 1842; but they wisely determined to leave the whole matter with the people, and abide their decision at the polls, notwithstanding the injustice and oppression thus deliberately put upon them.

The regular time for laying off the Districts will come round again in 1852, when we have no doubt the Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature; and they will then proceed to this work in a spirit and manner which will, if such a thing be at all possible, teach these Whig leaders a lesson of justice and moderation which they will not soon forget.

We have stated these facts in order that our friends at a distance may know the true state of the case, so as to be able to form some idea of the odds against which we have had to contend. If defeated, we shall appeal again to the people, who seldom err, and who can have no motive to do wrong; if successful, we shall endeavor to enjoy our triumph in moderation and with due respect for the feelings of our fellow-citizens who have been vanquished in the contest.

LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.

Mr. William Holloway, of this County, who resides about seven miles from this place on the Hillsborough Road, authorizes us to state that he sowed down last Fall five bushels of early purple straw wheat, and that he has reaped from the same *one hundred and sixty-two and a half bushels*, which is a yield of a fraction over thirty-two bushels to the bushel sowed.

Mr. Holloway calls our attention to the fact that we lately published a statement to the effect that a gentleman in Anson had obtained from the sowing of fourteen bushels, three hundred and ninety-six bushels, which was a yield of a fraction over twenty-eight bushels to the bushel sowed. This was an excellent yield, but Mr. Holloway's is ahead of this by several notches.

We are not informed, in either case, of the number of acres from which this extraordinary yield was produced.

The present year has been somewhat remarkable, so far as we can learn, for a good wheat crop. It was injured, it is true, in some localities, by the smut and the fly; but as a general thing the yield was larger than usual and the grain of the best quality. We hear of an article of wheat produced on a plantation in this County, which weighed sixty-seven pounds to the bushel.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The following States voted on Monday last, to-wit: Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Alabama, and Texas. Indiana voted for ten members of Congress—Kentucky for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, ten members of Congress, and members of the Legislature and State officers—Missouri for local and Judicial officers—Iowa for County officers—Arkansas for a member of Congress—Alabama for Governor, seven members of Congress, and members of the Legislature—and Texas for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judicial officers, members of the Legislature, and two members of Congress.

North Carolina and Tennessee—mother and daughter—voted on Thursday last—the former for nine members of Congress, and the latter for Governor, eleven members of Congress, and members of the Legislature.

We shall lay the result in each of the States before our readers.

DEMAND FOR LABOR.

There is at this time a considerable demand for labor in this place. Carpenters and common laborers can obtain good wages, and the prospect is that such wages can be had for some time.

The enhanced price of provisions is one cause of this advance in the price of labor, but the main cause is the improvements now going on here, and the demand for labor on the Central Road.

We are gratified at this state of things. A country is never so prosperous as when good wages are paid for labor. The interests of the farmer and mechanic are mutual; when the latter is well paid, the former will have a stimulant to exertion in the increased prices he will receive, as a matter of course, for what he produces.

We have received the August number of "The Stethoscope," a Medical Journal, published monthly in Richmond, Va., and devoted to "Medicine and the collateral Sciences." The Stethoscope is neatly printed, and is filled with what seems to be interesting and useful matter. We hope the day is not distant when the Physicians and people of this State will have and sustain a Medical Journal of their own.

We have to state again that we will publish no Marriages or Deaths sent to us, unaccompanied by a responsible name. We have received an Obituary notice from Henderson, Granville County, which shall appear, if the writer will send his name.

The election passed off very quietly here on Thursday last. The Democrats voted, of course, for Gen. Daniel, and the Whigs generally for Mr. Miller.

THE REGISTER—STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Now that the election is over the Raleigh Register can afford to be liberal, and even just and truthful in its discussions of public questions. We have a few plain facts and propositions to bring to the attention of that journal; and we now call upon the public to mark the manner in which these facts and propositions will be received, and the responses which will be made to them.

Some weeks since the Register published Mr. Webster's Capon Springs Speech, delivered in the morning, in which he spoke of using force in a certain event, against South Carolina; but that paper suppressed and discredited Mr. Webster's remarks, delivered the evening of the same day, and no doubt reported by the same pen that reported his morning Speech; and the reason given for this was, that Mr. Webster had been misreported in his evening Speech—that it could not be possible that Daniel Webster should have uttered the remarks attributed to him on the subject of State sovereignty. Well, we published his evening Speech—we applied his remarks in our feeble way, to the condition of the country—and we then determined to await patiently the authorized version of this Speech, which, it was said, would appear soon.

We now make the following extract from a true copy of the Speech, which was published in the National Intelligencer of the 10th of July; and it will be seen from this extract, by those who will take the trouble to consult our first publication, that Mr. Webster has said here substantially what he was reported to have said at the time on the subject of the compact and State sovereignty:

"If the South were to violate any part of the Constitution *intentionally* and *systematically*, would the North be any longer bound by the rest of it? And if the North were *deliberately*, *habitually*, and of *fixed purpose*, to disregard one part of it, would the South be bound any longer to observe its other obligations? How absurd it is to suppose that, when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes, either can disregard any one provision, and expect, nevertheless, the other to observe it! I intend, for one, to regard, and maintain, and carry out to the fullest extent, the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support in all its parts and all its provisions.

I do not hesitate to say, and repeat, that if the Northern States refuse, *wilfully* and *deliberately*, to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, *the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact.* [Immense applause.] *A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides.* I do not mean, of course, that every violation by a State of an article of the Constitution, would discharge other States from observing its provisions. When any part of the Constitution is supposed to be violated by a State law, the true mode of proceeding is to bring the case before the judicial tribunals, and, if the unconstitutionality of the State law be made out, it is to be set aside. This has been done in repeated cases, and is the ordinary remedy. But what I mean to say is, that if the public men of a large portion of the country, and especially their Representatives in Congress, labor to prevent, and *do permanently prevent*, the passage of laws necessary to carry into effect a provision of the Constitution, particularly intended for the benefit of one part of the country, and which is of the highest importance to it, it cannot be expected that that part of the country will long continue to observe other constitutional provisions, made in favor of other parts of the country."

Now, what does the above amount to? Does not Mr. Webster distinctly take the ground that, if the free States should deliberately violate the compact, the slave States would be released? Is not this so? Does he not say, in so many words, that "a bargain broken on one side is a bargain broken on all sides"? Certainly he does—there it is, in the plainest sort of English. Well, then, what follows? Will the Raleigh Register tell us? We challenge that paper to take up this point and *answer us.* We challenge it to say *what follows* in case the compact is deliberately violated in the sense and in the manner spoken of by Mr. Webster. The Register has at length said, in response to our questions to it on the subject, that if Congress should repeal the fugitive-slave law the Editor "would be for resistance with all the means that God and nature have placed in our power." *How* would the Editor resist? Mr. Webster says that if that law should be thus repealed, the compact would be broken by the free States, and the slave-holding States would be no longer bound to observe it; the Register says it would resist. Resist what? Mr. Webster says we would, in the event of the repeal of this law, be released from the compact, and consequently from all our obligations to the General Government; but the Register says it would resist, and of course it means in so saying that it would resist the General Government, because that Government had failed to perform its duties under the common Constitution. Such is the absurd predicament in which that paper has placed itself by its opposition to the doctrines of State sovereignty.

We now call upon that paper again to meet us on these points. The argument upon them has scarcely been begun. Now is the time for argument—the elections are over, the minds of the people are calm and cool, and we can all of us see truth more clearly and deal with facts with less predjudice than heretofore. Is the Register ready? Will that paper respond? Or, responding, will it meet the question fairly? We shall see.

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Another dreadful fire visited San Francisco on the 22d June, which laid in ashes the very heart of the City. The fire extended over ten squares, burning through Montgomery, Dupont, Washington, Merchant and other streets, comprising the business portion of the place. The loss is estimated at from two to five millions of dollars.

The fire was the work of incendiaries, who have been arrested by the vigilant committee.

Many lives are said to have been lost by this terrible fire, which, coming so closely on the heels of that from which the city had not yet recovered, inflicts a severe blow in the prosperity of the inhabitants.

Active preparations were making to rebuild the burnt district, and when the steamer left seven substantial buildings were in process of erection.

There had been a number of additional cases of Lynch Law. Crime still prevails to a fearful extent.

The agricultutural prospects of the State continue favorable.

From the mines the reports are conflicting, but are generally favorable. The quartz operations continue to yield well.

John Tapscott, Esq., Sheriff of Alamance County, was, we learn, but a few minutes behind Mr. Judkins, of Warren, in settling his public account. Mr. Tapscott stands therefore No. 2 on the list. He deserves credit for his promptness, and the fact that he was thus early in settling with the Treasurer speaks well for the people of his County.

We invite attention to the prospectus, in another column, of "The North-Carolina Reader," by Calvin H. Wiley, Esq. Mr. Wiley will no doubt produce a useful and interesting book, both to young and old; and we hope his work will be liberally patronized.

We are indebted to the Hon. Daniel Webster for a very neatly printed copy of his Speech, delivered before the young men of Albany, Wednesday, May 28, 1851.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The Raleigh Register of Wednesday last contains the following very *clear*, *distinct*, and *unequivocal* remarks in relation to the election in this State, Speaking of the Democratic candidates for Congress the paper says:

"The triumph of the individuals before mentioned will be regarded very naturally as a vacation by North Carolina of the high position she has always heretofore maintained as the pioneer in all measures of law, justice and patriotism. That she still maintains that position, no one who know her and her sons will pretend to deny. Yet she will be committed to error by a blind subserviency to party drill, and a noble, independent, yeomanry will choose as their representatives, men who professing a love of liberty, are already bending their necks to a *provisions of those demagogues has yet conjured up, as already existing.* That the people of North Carolina are sound upon the question of Union is beyond a doubt. That they are *equally* as susceptible upon the subject of State rights, State pride, and State interests is *equally* certain. They will therefore feel a pang of mortification at the *pective* tyranny infinitely more gallant than ray, the result of a contest, which is sure, by want of determined and independent action, to bind them neck and heels to the fates of the demagogues they are supporting."

We congratulate the country upon the above language. The Register may be regarded as having at last defined its position on the Slavery question. Those "provisions"—those "necks" bowed for the yoke, and that "pective" tyranny! really such anticipations are alarming.

It is due to the Editor of the Register to state that he is absent at present on a trip to the North. If he had been here, no such jumble of nonsense would have found a place in his columns. He may well exclaim "save me from my friends!" But this will learn him one lesson, and that is, not to permit every little Consolidationistical Whig in town to scribble for his columns. Such has been the case for some time past, and this is the main reason, we presume, why that paper has held so many positions upon the Slavery question. Every scribbler has had his peculiar views, and the Whig organ has been made to bear the responsibility of all of them. This, however, is none of our business. The truth is, such a policy is the very thing for us, and if we were selfish or illiberal we might hope to see it continued. But not so. The above is sufficient for us. Those "pangs of mortification" and that "pective tyranny" will do, to say nothing of the "necks" and "heels" and other "provisions" which revolve and glance through the article. We are satisfied, and we hope we "shall ne'er look upon its like again." It is worse than Dockery, for even *he* possesses "firmness of purpose and great strength of intellect," though "they *do* say" he has an indifferent way of showing it.

We advise the writer of the above to try his hand again; and if he will not regard us as obtrusive or troublesome, we will set him a copy. If he should wish to write a small chapter in favor of Consolidation, let him begin, for instance, as follows: The principles of Consolidation are equally as possessed of a repugnant adhesion to such provisions as can be conjured up, as any thing else. Indeed, demagogues have dwelt upon them with a subserviency which drills us with surprise at the unalterable revolution so afflictive and galling to our independent fates, &c., &c. This will be sufficient. The writer will improve rapidly under such lessons; and if he should persevere in his efforts, his fame will be in a condition, by the time the Editor of the Register returns, to enable him to repose on his laurels and—*write no more.*

CUBA.

We have no further intelligence from Cuba. The steamships Cincinnati and Pampero sailed from New Orleans on Sunday night last, for Cuba. Gen. Lopez went in the Pampero, with men and arms for the patriots.

Hundreds of men, it is reported, are now on their way from other points, to join the patriots.

The Southern Press states that it is informed on good authority, that the Captain-General of Cuba, Concha, recently told one of our naval officers that if it was necessary to secure the Spanish authority in Cuba, the slaves would be liberated and armed against the patriots, and the guns of Moro Castle would be turned on Havana. Such a threat may alarm children and weak men, but it will only serve to arouse and animate those who are striking for liberty. If this demon of a Captain-General were to execute his purpose, the Island would be torn from his grasp by American citizens in less than ninety days.

We shall no doubt have stirring news from Cuba in the course of a few days.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

We have but few returns as yet from Kentucky. Merrewether, Democrat, is believed to have been elected to Congress in the Louisville District, over Marshal, Whig; and Stanton, Democrat, is thought to have been re-elected in the 10th District.

Louisville City has elected one Democratic and one Whig Senator, and one Democratic and three Whig Representatives.

Only three Counties heard from for Governor. In these Powell, the Democratic candidate, has made a clear gain over his vote two years since, of 164 votes. Mr. Crittenden's majority in the State two years ago, was 8,521 votes.

P. S. The latest news from Kentucky indicates a close run for Governor. Marshall, Whig, is believed to be elected in the seventh District, by a small majority. Breckenridge, Democrat, is supposed to have defeated Coombs in the Eighth District. Gray, Independent Whig, is elected in the second District; and Boyd, Democrat, in the first. Stanton, Democrat, is certainly chosen in the 10th District.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

We have nothing, of course, from the Alabama elections of a definite or reliable character. We give, however, all the returns we have.

In the 5th District Houston, Union Democrat, has 221 majority for Congress over Hubbard, State Rights Democrat.

A Union Whig is said to be elected State Senator by 174 votes, in a County which gave Cass 79 majority.

It is reported that the Hon. John Bragg has been elected to Congress from the Mobile District, over Mr. Langdon, Whig. Judge Bragg is a Democrat, and of the right stamp.

ST. JAMES' COLLEGE. The following are the names of the graduates of the College (says the Baltimore Sun,) on whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred at the recent commencement, by all of whom orations were delivered: George A. Hanson, of Frederick, Md; Wm. S. Heard, of Hagerstown; Frederick L. Childs, of West Point, N. Y.; Edward A. Colburn, Baltimore; William H. Thompson, Norfolk, Va.; Joseph H. Coit, of Harrisburg, Pa.; John Skinner, of Edenton, N. C.; Edward G. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C. and Daniel Clarke, of Prince George's co., Md. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Messrs. Fredrick Gibson, Julius M. Dashiell, Daniel R. Hagner, (M. D.,) and John Pyne, Esqrs., graduates of 1848. Also, the degree of L. L. D. upon Hugh Davey Evans and J. H. Alexander, Esqrs., of Baltimore.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The editors of the Savannah *Morning News* have sent the following despatch:

SAVANNAH, August 2. Much excitement at present exists here in regard to the revolution in Cuba. Already a number of persons have volunteered their services and gone off en route for Cardenas. Several left yesterday and to-day, and others are preparing to leave. We have it also, upon good authority, that an immense number will go from the interior of Georgia and Alabama.

A letter which has just come to hand from New Orleans states that one thousand men left that city on the night of the 26th ultimo for Cuba; many others were preparing to leave.

Two steamers have been purchased by the Cubans to forestall their designs.

The general belief is that the current of events in regard to the present Cuban revolution will continue until something definite is accomplished.

Aid for Spain.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30. Senor Corto, a Spaniard, left this city to-day for Havana, in the Falcon. He goes to offer the services of a thousand Spaniards to the captain general against the Cuban patriots.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION. The New York Journal of Commerce states that orders have been received in that city, by telegraph, to have the school-ship Preble and brig Dolphin prepared with all despatch to sail direct for Cuba. The object is supposed to be to intercept any expeditions that may be sent from this country for the invasion of the Island. A reinforcement of marines is to be put on board the Preble, in addition to her usual complement. It is believed that orders have been sent to Norfolk directing the dispatch of the Cyane and Portsmouth on the same service. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Washington under date of 18th ult. says:

"A number of Cubans are here, and several have gone on North. They all breathe the same sentiment—"Lopez, Quitman, and Liberty!" They say they want a thousand troops from the United States to join them. This revolt appears to be serious. But it is to be hoped that the Government will be on the watch. I am assured they will persevere in a just and honorable policy on this subject. It has been reported that Mr. Webster has been summoned in this emergency."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of the 30th ult. says:

"The Hon. Daniel Webster is expected here some time this week. It is understood that he has been sent for, probably in connection with the present aspect of affairs in Cuba. An intelligent American gentleman, just from Cuba, had an interview with the President yesterday, and informed him of the real state of matters there, which are represented as being fully as serious as the most patriotic accounts report. The executive will doubtless exercise all proper authority to prevent an infraction of our treaty stipulations, but if the Cubans succeed in making a stand against the Spanish authorities, it will be impossible to prevent aid reaching them from this country."

The Austrian Government is at present represented on the coast of Cuba by the Frigate Venus. She had been cruising around the island for some weeks.

The Cuban Government, however, has a terrible weapon in reserve, in this case, and would not hesitate to use it. A single decree will then liberate the five hundred thousand slaves of Cuba and turn them against the whites, re-er acting in a more horrid form the Haytian trag dy. This presents itself to us as the final issue, but we will hope for a more fortunate termination of the struggle. *N. Y. Tribune.*

This exposition of the designs of the Cuban government, lays bare the character of that infamous despotism. Here it is announced, that in order to defeat the popular aspiration for liberty, the relentless tyrant that grinds Cuba in the dust, means to incite an insurrection of the slaves and to exterminate the patriots with all the horrors of a servile war. No where is there more wealth, beauty and refinement than in Cuba, yet these all are to be given up to the murderous spoliation of infuriate savages. The despot of Cuba proposes to enact the tragedy of St. Domingo for the amusement of the civilized world! And this is the government with which citizens of America can sympathise, and to perpetuate whose existence an American President issues proclamations and extends succor! *Petersburg Democrat.*

UNIVERSAL MORAL PANACEA.

The Yankee Blade proposes the following remedy for the ills of life, which, if taken properly and regularly, will be certain to effect a cure:

"Leave off drinking.
Leave off smoking.
Leave off chewing.
Leave off swearing.
Leave the g'hals alone.
Plant your pleasures in the home circle.
Plant your business in some honorable employment.
Plant your faith in truth.
Root your habits in industry.
Root your feelings in benevolence.
Root your affections in God.
For directions, see the Holy Scriptures, and beware of counterfeit creeds, and quack theologians."

The above will cure the worst, and without it the best will find it impossible to "get through." Try it.

CHOLERA AT THE WEST. Not a single case of cholera appears in the last Cincinnati hospital report, up to Friday.

The cholera is still prevailing to an alarming extent in West Union, Ohio. There were six deaths there from that disease on Sunday week.

The cholera had broken out violently in Glasgow, Mo. The citizens had deserted the towns, though the worst had passed on the 24th ultimo.

The cholera was still raging at Springfield, Illinois. Among the victims is Miss Sarah Holland, aged about 35 years—one of the first teachers sent to the West in 1847, under the superintendance of Gov. Slade.

At Princeton, Dallas county, Arkansas, on the 18th, this disease had made its appearance, and already made a victim of Col. Alexander Dortch, together with his wife and only daughter, Mrs. Hays, who died within the short period of four days. The citizens were fleeing from the disease.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas, 14 persons died of cholera in seven weeks; and of fifty persons at the Sulphur Springs, 10 died in one week.

The cholera has prevailed more extensively in Northern Illinois this season than in any other parts of the country. Around the village of Vermont, in Fulton county, 40 deaths have occurred.

HURL GATE. This formidable passage in the East River, New York, is about to be made navigable at all times and for all classes of vessels. The difficulties now in the way are formed by a few large rocks rising high above the bottom of the stream, and engineers say they may easily be blasted and thrown in deep water. Ships and large steamers may then have their choice of two passages in putting to sea—either by the way of Sandy Hook, or through Long Island Sound. The Journal of Commerce states that "the arrangements for removing 'Pot Rock,' and extinguishing the 'Whirlpool,' were yesterday concluded with Mons. Millefert. Mr. Henry Grinnell gave his obligations to pay Millefert five thousand dollars—two thousand dollars payable when the rock is removed to the depth of twenty feet, and three thousand when it has been removed to the depth of twenty-four feet. The committee will pay him one thousand dollars when the rock is removed to the depth of fifteen feet, and fifteen hundred dollars in addition at the depth of twenty-seven feet, and a farther sum of two thousand dollars, when completed to the depth of thirty feet."

ARTIFICIAL TOPAZ. M. Daubree has communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences the results of some researches on the artificial formation of Topaz. Pure alumina, previously calcined by a bright red heat, is submitted to the action of a current of fluoride of silicon. After two exposures of this kind, the alumina increased in weight 70 per cent. The product contained fluorine, and what was more, this fluorine is in such a state of combination as not to be acted upon by boiling concentrated sulphuric acid. By this characteristic alone, the substance produced offers a great resemblance to topaz, the four constitutent elements of which it also contains. A quantitative analysis indicated its very near approach to, if not indentity with topaz. Its indentity, which is 3,47, is the same as that of natural topaz.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE. Prof. Silliman says the excavations in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, the largest in the world, were formed, beyond a doubt, solely through the agency of water. There is a large creek that still flows through it.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, August 3. The steamer Atlantic has arrived with one hundred and thirty-two passengers. The Europa had arrived out. Cotton was depressed, and had declined ⅛; fair Orleans, 5⅞; fair Mobile and uplands, 5¼. Sales since Niagara fifteen thousand bales. Sales, Wednesday to noon, three thousand bales; rates barely supported. Flour and wheat quiet, fraction lower. Corn firmer and active. Provisions unchanged. Sugar and tea tending downward. Coffee unchanged.

The money market was inactive; consols steady; Maryland 5's, 70½; Pennsylvania 5's 82½ a 82¾. Manchester market dull. Yarns and cloths declined.

ENGLAND. The House of Commons has refused to allow Mr. Solomans, the Jewish member, to take his seat.

The Papal Aggression bill passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

At Liverpool, on the 22d ult., G. Wright, jr., failed for £60,000, and T. & W. Stocks for £20,000—both caused by the decline in cotton.

The receipts at the exhibition on Monday were £3,340.

FRANCE. The revision of the constitution has been defeated in the Assembly. For revision, 446; against, 227—not two-thirds as required by the constitution. The subject engrosses the entire attention of the public.

The ministry is accused of corrupt movements relative to petitions for revision.

It was reported that the whole ministry resigned on Monday, but this was not believed at London.

Arrival of the Europa.—Three days later.

HALIFAX, August 4—2, p. m. The steamer Europa has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. Her mail will be due at Boston to-morrow night at 10 o'clock. She brings 80 passengers.

Off Halifax the Europa ran into a fishing schooner and sunk her. Fourteen of the crew were saved and one drowned.

France remained tranquil. The ministers had resigned, but President Bonaparte refused to accept their resignations.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, July 26. The total decline in cotton for the week is nearly ⅛d. The sales have been 46,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators took 10,000. The quotations of fair Orleans are 5⅜d. The sales at Havre for the week are 9,000 bales. Breadstuffs have slightly improved since the Atlantic sailed. Bacon has advanced 1s. Coffee, tea, and sugar are dull, and prices tend downward. Tobacco is quiet. Consols have advanced ⅛ since the Atlantic sailed. American securities are steady. Trade in the manufacturing districts has improved. The political and general news possesses little interest.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Arrival of the Steamer Europa at Boston—Confusion at Rome.

BOSTON, August 5th. The Europa arrived at her wharf at 5½ o'clock this afternoon. Her mails will reach Baltimore on Thursday morning.

The French Assembly was expected to adjourn on the 25th of August till the 20th of October. The harvest is very fair.

Accounts from Italy represent the utmost confusion as prevailing in the Pope's dominions, At Farnaia the Austrians had a conflict with the citizens, in consequence of the assassination of the Lieutenant of the troops. Several persons were shot. The Pope returned to Rome on the 15th.

Venice opened free ports on the 24th.

Col. Ruffin is doing effective service below, and he is ably represented in this County by Dr. Ward of Greene, and others.

At Indian Springs, on last Friday, Mr. Robinson of this paper and Mr. Strong of the *Telegraph*, represented the Candidates of their respective parties. The meeting was a large one, and the audience orderly and attentive. Of the result of the debate we will forbear to speak, as we never "*blow our own trumpet.*" We will only say that *all* is *right* in that precinct.

Cross Roads District. The debate here was conducted by Dr. Ward on the part of Col. Ruffin, Mr. Strong of the *Telegraph* appearing for Mr. Stanly. We speak the sentiment of every Democrat present when we say that Dr. Ward flayed Mr. Stanly from head to foot. He exposed the errors of his past political life, unmasked the hypocrisy of his present professions, and held up to the scorn and ridicule which they merit, his claims to be a Jackson Democrat.

The Doctor, in thrilling, impressive, and truthful language, explained the votes of Mr. Stanly in the last Congress, proved that they were hostile to the interests of his constitutents, and at utter variance with his own professions. The speech of Dr. Ward will long be remembered by the friends of Southern Rights in the Cross Roads District.

The reply of Mr. Strong was as good as a bad cause would admit. To the qualities of a good speaker, Mr. Strong has added that of a liberal education. But although they were all brought to bear against his antagonist, in our opinion he failed to force him from a single position. He did not pretend to justify Mr. Stanly in any one of those votes that can be regarded as a test of principle, and labored chiefly to prove that Col. Ruffin is a Disunionist. In this he signally failed, as he no doubt expected to do.

The editor found something very "funny" to contend against, and loudly complained that Dr. Ward did not advocate the doctrines of the Southern Rights party, because he did not advocate disunion. He tried to follow Stanly's track as near as possible by denying the Democrats the right to speak for themselves, but all would not do.

The Doctor stood on the platform of the Newbern Convention and clearly proved, as heretofore charged by this paper, that Stanly is the real Disunionist, in as much as he goes for a Union without a Constitution, "*no matter what Congres does or refuses to do.*"
Goldsborough Rep. and Patriot.

ORIENTALISM. Although not relishing the task of chronicling the progress of "*bloomerism,*" yet we cannot allow the splendid exhibition of it which was made in our streets yesterday to pass unnoticed. One of the *sable goddesses* of the city promenaded the streets in the richest Oriental costume. A splendid red velvet spencer—a magnificent tiara, surmounted with white plumes—a white tunic, exquisitly wrought; white trowsers reaching a little below the knee—flesh-colored silk stockings, terminating in a brace of sandals that became a sylph—all fitting elegantly the wearer of them—these made up the exhibition of which we speak. The sensation was prodigious, and the dusky-hued damsel found her steps upon the pavement much impeded at times by the press of her followers. We had not the pleasure of seeing the sight, but give our description from the information of others more fortunate than ourself. We are sorry however to add, that amidst the insuppressable shouts of admiration with which the *lady* was greeted, some mischievous boys annoyed her exceedingly with various missiles, chiefly fragments of watermelon rinds, which happened to be at hand in great abundance; and it having been Sunday, when all the street doors were closed, she could not escape this unexpected demonstration of public favor, but had to "grin and endure it." *Pet. Intelligencer.*

POWER OF GENTLENESS. Whoever understands his own interest, and is pleased with the beautiful rather than the deformed, will be careful to cherish the virtue of gentleness. It requires but a slight knowledge of human nature to convince us that much of our happiness in life must depend upon the cultivation of this virtue. Gentleness will assist its possessor in all his lawful undertakings; it will often make him successful when nothing else could; it is exceedingly lovely and attractive in its appearance; it wins the hearts of all; it is even stronger than argument, and often prevails when that would be powerless and ineffectual; it shows that man can put a bridle upon his passions; that he is above the ignoble vulgar, whose characteristic is to storm and rage like the troubled ocean at every little adversity and disappointment that crosses their path; it shows that he can soar away in the bright atmosphere of good feeling, and live in a continual sunshine, when all around him are like maniacs, the sport of their own passions.

We cannot guard to much against indulging in thoughts and actions, which, trival as they may at first appear, would give a cast to our whole character, should they become settled habits.

The memories of childhood, after a mature age has been attained, are more powerful than many people are aware. And especially is this the case, in reference to the religious observances which first arrest the attention of children.

THE CONSTITUTION OF VIRGINIA.

We have already announced, says the Baltimore Sun, that the convention of Virginia, which has been sitting at Richmond during the last eight months, have at length agreed upon the form of a new Constition for that State, and brought the session to a close. The Constitution has yet to be submitted to a vote of the people, but of its acceptance by them no doubt appears to be entertained.

The Richmond Times epitomizes some of the most important provisions of the new Constitution, as follows:

Nearly all State and county officers are to be elected by the people, including the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Judges of the Supreme, District, and Circuit Courts, and the Justices of the Peace, Commonwealth's Attorneys, clerks and sheriffs.

The Legislature is to be apportioned, the House of Delegates on the suffrage basis with a Western majority of fourteen, and the Senate with an Eastern majority of ten, which arrangemet is to continue until 1865, when the Legislature may agree upon a new apportionment, or submit the question of basis to the people.

Taxes are to be *ad valorem*, except that slaves under twelve years of age are exempted. White males twenty-one years old are to pay a capitation tax equal to the tax on $400 worth of land. Slaves over twelve years of age are not to pay more than the tax on $300 worth of land. And licenses, incomes, and salaries may be taxed at the discretion of the Legislature.

Seven per cent. of the existing debt of the State, and of every future debt, is to be set apart annually for the payment of the interest and principal.

The new constitution is to be submitted to the voters qualified under it, on the fourth Thursday in October, the returns made to the Governor, and if he proclaims it ratified, the Legislature then elected is to be superceded by the new Legislature, which will be elected on the second Monday in December, and will meet on the second Monday in January, and thereafter the sessions will be biennial.

From this summary recapitulation it will be perceived, says the Times, that the prominent modifications of the present constitution consist in the adoption of the system of popular elections in all departments of the Government, in the abandonment of the principle of the representation of property, and in requiring the Legislature to provide for the payment of the present and every future public debt.

INHUMANITY REBUKED. The Blair County Whig says, a few years ago, while passing over the Pennsylvania State Improvements, the writer was a witness of one of those scenes of genuine kind heartedness which make the heart thrill with an unutterable blessing, and fills the mind with the involuntary consciousness that there is 'something of the angel still' in our common nature.

At a point this side of the mountains, where occurred the transhipment of passengers from the West, was moored a canal boat, waiting the arrival of the train ere starting on its way 'through' to the East. The captain of the boat, a tall, rough, sun-embrowned man, stood by his craft, superintending the labors of his men, when the cars rolled up, and, a few moments after, a party of about half dozen gentlemen came out, and deliberately walking up to the Captain, addressed him something after this wise—'Sir, we wish to go on east—but our further progress to-day will depend on you. In the cars we have just left is a sick man, whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee by the passengers, to ask that you will deny this man a passage in your boat. If *he* goes *we* remain—what say you?' 'Gentlemen,' replied the Captain, 'I have heard the passengers through their committee. Has the sick man a representative here?' To this unexpected interrogatory there was no answer, when, without a moment's pause, the Captain crossed over to the car, and entering, beheld in one corner, a poor, emaciated, worn-out creature, whose life was nearly eaten up by that canker worm, Consumption. The man's head was bowed in his hands, and he was weeping. The Captain advanced, and spoke to him kindly. 'Oh! sir!' said the shivering invalid, looking up, his face now lit with trembling expectation. 'Are you the Captain—and *will* you take me? God help me! The passengers look upon me as a breathing pestilence; and are so unkind. You see, sir, I am dying—but, oh! if I am spared to reach my mother I shall die happy. She lives in Burlington, sir, and my journey is more than half performed. I am a poor printer, and the only child of her in whose arms I wish to die.'

'You shall go!' replied the Captain, if I 'lose every passenger for the trip!'

By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped around the boat, with their baggage piled up on the path, and they themselves awaiting the decision of the Captain before engaging their passage. A moment more and that decision was made, as they beheld him coming from the cars, with the sick man cradled in his stout arms. Pushing directly through the throng with his dying burden, he ordered a mattress to be spread on the choicest spot of the boat, where he laid the invalid with all the care of a parent. That done the Captain directed the boat to be prepared for starting.

But a new feeling seemed to posses the astonished passengers—that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity. With one common impulse they walked aboard the boat, and, in a few hours after, another committee was sent to the Captain, entreating his presence among the passengers in the cabin. He went, and from their midst arose an aged, white-haired man, who, with the tear-drops starting in his eyes, told that rough sun-embrowned man, that he had taught them all a lesson—that they felt humbled before him, and that they asked his forgiveness.

It was a touching scene. The fountain of true sympathy was broken up, in the heart of nature, and its waters welled up, choking the utterance and filling the eyes of all present. On the instant a purse was made up for the sick man, with a 'God speed!' on his way home, to die in the arms of his mother!

The true-hearted Captain on that boat was General Samuel D. Karns, and the above incident is worth remembering.

MOTHER GERTRUDE. In Paris, an old lady named "Mother Gertrude." known in all the distinguished families of the capital, lately died. Could she have written her life it would be a remarkable story, for she was a nurse for the sick, and had witnessed in the long course of her life many remarkable scenes. She had closed the eyes of Chapin; waited on Mirabeau, Sieyes, the brothers Lameth, Barnave and the late Duke de Lanzun; applied leeches to the bloody Marat; put a mustard plaster on Robespierre, and even held the head of Napoleon, when he had an attack of fever. Not long ago she closed the eyes of a man who for twenty years previous to the Revolution of February, held the keys of the "Secret Fund,", and who, before he died, ordered a glass of water, dipped his fingers therein, and breathed his last with these words: "I wash my hands in innocence." Mother Gertude also witnessed the resurrection of a child, who is now one of the most distinguished women of Paris. The child had died, as it was supposed, and had been placed in its coffin. That night, the mother, who had cast herself on the floor in an adjoining room, in the bitterness of her grief, suddenly arose and was led by an irresistible feeling to look again on her child's face. On opening the door, she found it sitting up in the coffin playing with the funeral garlands. This remarkable scene became the subject of one of Lamartine's poems.

CHEMICAL FREEZING AGENTS. In the hot-bed of wonders, the chemist's laboratory, great degrees of cold are procurable by using highly volatile liquids for evaporation. A man may be frozen to death, it is said, in the extremest heat of summer, simply by keeping himself drenched with ether. By the assistance of liquid sulphuric acid, water may be frozen in a red hot vessel. But that remarkable substance, liquid carbonic acid, takes the highest rank of all known freezing agents. In drawing it from the powerful reservoirs in which it is necessarily kept, it evaporates so rapidly as to freeze itself, and is then a light porous mass, like snow. If a small quantity of this is drenched with ether, the degree of cold produced is even more intolerable to the touch than boiling water—a drop or two of the mixture producing blisters, just as if the skin had burned. Mr. Adams states that in eight minutes he has frozen in this way, a mass of mercury, weighing ten pounds.

The best power to advance the marriage of a young lady, is, when she has in her countenance mildness, in her speech wisdom, in her behaviour modesty, and in her life virtue.

We are often tempted to laugh immoderately at certain peculiarities in others, without reflecting that our different methods of doing things may appear quite as ludicrous to them.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

IMPROMPTU LINES.—BY AN AMERICAN.

On the space appropriated to America in the Exhibition, but now occupied as a resting place for the weary.

Diamonds, nor *Pearls*, nor works of *Gold*, are here,
To other climes, the palm in these be given;
We freely offer what we hold most dear—
A resting place for all men under heaven.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA. The young Emperor of China, Yeen Stutz, who succeeded his father at his death, February, 1850, having at his succession demands addressed to him by the mandarns for permission to persecute the Christians within his dominions, published a decree in the month of June, in the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The Emperor at the same time invited four missionaries to wait upon him, who were to be lodged in his palace. Monsignor Perronnean, Bishop of China, states that the Emperor was educated by a Christian lady, in whom the late Emperor placed unbounded comfidence.

A cobler at Lyden who used to attend the public disputations held at the academy, was once asked if he understood Latin. "No," replied the mechanic, "but I know who is wrong in the argument." "How?" replied his friend. "Why, by seeing who is angry first."

A TUKISH LITERARY ACADEMY. The Sultan Abdul Medjid, has just established, at Constantinople, an academy of sciences and literature, under the title "Assembly of Knowledge." It consists of 49 members, and of an unlimited number of foreign correspondents. Of the latter only three have at present been named, Mr. Bedhouse, an Englishman, author of a Turkish grammar; M. Bianchi, a Frenchman, who has compiled a Turkish dictionary; and M. de Hammer Purgstall, the celebrated Austrian Oriental scholar. The academy is to compile an Encyclopedia of Science in the Turkish language.

The Swansea Herald gives the following lines, which appear as an epitaph on a head stone in St. Michael's Churchyard, Aberystwith, to the memory of David Davies, blacksmith, late of that town:

"My Sledge and Hammer lay reclined,
My Bellows, too, have lost their wind,
My Fire's extinct, my Forge decayed,
And in the dust my Vice is laid;
My Coal is spent, my Iron gone,
My Nails are drove—my Work is done."

THE LUNGS. The following simple experiment is said to be a test of the soundness of the lungs:

"Let the patient draw in a full breath, and then begin to count as far as he can, slowly and audibly without inflating the lungs. The number of seconds he can continue is then to be carefully noted. In confirmed consumption the time does not exceed eight, and is often less than six seconds. In pleurisy and pneumonia it ranges from nine to four seconds. But when the lungs are sound the time will range as high as thirty seconds."

What is the use of living?" said Jack Simmons. "We are flogged for crying when we are babies—flogged because the master is cross, when school-boys—obliged to toil, sick or well, or starve when we are men—to work still harder (and suffer something worse) when we are husbands, and after exhausting life and strength in the service of other people, die and leave our children to quarrel about the possession of father's watch, and our wives—to catch somebody else." Such is life.

CHESS MATCH AT THE WORLDS FAIR. The great chess match, which has excited so much interest amongst chess players, has terminated in favor of Mr. Anderson. His adversary, Mr. Stanton, the conqueror of St. Amant, out of five games played, gained but one, the other four being carried off by M. Anderson.

QUERCITRON, is the inner bark of the red-oak, alias yellow-oak, alias black-oak (Quercus tinctoria) ground in a bark mill into a coarse powder. A large quantity of Quercitron is annually exported to Europe, for dieing etc., from the United States. The forests of North Carolina can afford this article in abundance, and it would pay well.

PAY THE POSTAGE.
Precept upon precept,
Line upon line;
Prepay your postage,
And I'll prepay mine.

WHITE BLACKBERRIES. It is an ancient joke and fact, that "all blackberries are red when they are green;" but we yesterday saw some "blackberries," perfectly ripe, but of a beautiful light pea green color, of a luscious sweetness, and the brightest, clearest, and handsomest of all the small fruits. They are raised by Mr. J. S. Needham, of Danvers, and have been propagated from a single plant, obtained in the State of Maine, which was no doubt an accidental variety of the common high bush blackberry. *Salem Gazette.*

ALL IN THE BOOTS. "Aren't you a little *tight* my friend?" asked a wag of a person who found some difficulty in pursuing an "upright course" along the sidewalk.

"No," was the reply, "but my (hic) confounded boots are tight—been growin tighter ever since mornin—(hic) that's all."

NEW INVENTION—MEDICAL. We notice the recent introduction, in England, of a partition tumbler for effervescing draughts. In one department is placed the acid—in the other the carbonated alkali—which are separately dissolved in water. On raising the tumbler to the mouth the two solutions meet over the partition, which is lower than the edge of the glass, when effervesence ensues. The effervescence can be checked at any moment by holding the glass upright. *Star.*

An old maid was heard to exclaim, while sitting at her toilet the other day—"I can bear adversity, I can encounter hardship, and withstand the changes of fickle fortune, but O, to live, and droop, and wilt, and die like a single pink, I can't endure it, and what's more, I won't!"

A CURE FOR DIARRHŒA. Dr. Read, a chemists and physician of the New York Hospital, recommends a certain cure for diarrhea. Hydro-sulphuric acid to four parts of water, to be given every hour by the tea-spoon full, until relief is obtained.

ARKANSAS. This State has more than doubled her population within the last ten years. In 1840 her population was 77,639—in 1850 it numbered 162,678. Such are the fruits of her liberal policy, a few years since, in securing to actual settlers a quarter seection of land.

A Scotch paper tells us of a pensive urchin, who said to his instructress:—"Aunty, what comes o' the auld moon's?" "Deed, laddie, I'm no very sure," was the tardy reply; "they'll may be clip them doon and make stars o'them."

In a curious book on the round towers of Ireland, the origin of the term Yankee-doodle, was traced to the Persian phrase. "Yanki doonial," or "Inhabitants of the New World." Layard, in his book on "Nineveh and its Romans," also mentions "Yanghidunia" as the Persian name of America.

A FATALIST. A Western newspaper publishes the following:—I knew an old man who believed that "what was to be, would be." He lived in Missouri, and was one day going out several miles through a region infested, in early times, by very savage Indians. He always took his gun with him, but this time found that some of the family had taken it out. As he would not go without it, his friends tantalized him, by saying there was no danger of the Indians; that he would not die till his time come anyhow. "Yes," says the old fellow, "but suppose I was to meet an Indian, and his time was come, it wouldn't do not to have my gun!"

A discovery has just been made at Hermiones, in the Peloponnesus, of a certain spring of water which, when mixed with oil, becomes at once a kind of soap. A sample has been submitted to chemical analysis.

CHARRED WOOD-CUTS. A Lieutenant in the British army has invented a process of Engraving on charred wood, said to be remarkable for softness, beauty and delicacy. The wood is at first slightly charred; this black surface is then cut out in various depths, for the light and shade &c. The process is a new one, and is admirable for its, simplicity and striking effect. The wood-cuts when executed upon good paper, look at a little distance, like the most finished mezzotinto engravings, and can be made at one fourth of the cost of the latter.

THE MACAVOY STRAWBERRY. Mr. Nicholos Longwoth, of Cincinnati, offered in 1847 a premium of $100 for a strawberry which should have a perfect bloom (both pistillate and staminate,) and be superior to any variety then known. After three years carefel observation and comparison, this premium has been awarded to a seedling produced by Mr. McAvoy, to be henceforth called Macavoy's Superior. It is described in the July number of the Western Horticultural Review: "as a hardy plant, very prolific, large, dark-red, high flavored and luscious, far superior to the Hovey seedling."

Hon. Daniel Webster, we see it stated, is to deliver the annual address before the Maryland Agricultural Society, in October next.

THE BLIND BOY'S BEEN AT PLAY, MOTHER.

The blind boy's been at play mother,
And merry games we had;
We led him on our way, mother,
And every step was glad.
But when we found a stairy flower,
And praised its varied hue,
A tear came trembling down his eye,
Just like a drop of dew.

We took him to the mill, mother,
Where falling waters made
A rainbow o'er the rill, mother,
As golden sun rays played;
But when we shouted at the scene,
And hailed the clear blue sky,
He stood quite still upon the bank,
And breathed a long, long sigh!

We asked him why he wept, mother,
Whene'er we found the spots,
Where periwinkles crept mother,
O'er wild forget-me-nots.
"Ah me!" he said, while tears ran down
As fast as summer showers,
"It is becanse I cannot see
The sunshine and the flowers."

Oh, that poor, sightless boy, mother,
Has taught me I am blest,
For I can look with joy, mother,
On all I love the best;
And when I see the dancing stream,
And daises red and white,
I'll kneel upon the meadow sod,
And thank my God for sight.

[For the Standard.]

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

On Tuesday afternoon, the 5th instant, a meeting was held in the Court House, at Oxford, to increase stock subscription to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Dr. James L. Wortham was called to the Chair and E. G. Cheatham appointed Secretary. The Hon. R. B. Gilliam addressed the meeting with his usual ability on the great importance of rebuilding the Road, and urged with energy and earnestness the friends of the enterprise to act before the speedily approaching time should arrive when all action would be ineffectual.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gilliam's remarks it was announced that the books were present, and those wishing to subscribe could enroll their names; after which about $9,000 were subscribed.

The meeting adjourned.

JAS. L. WORTHAM, *Ch'n.*
EDWIN G. CHEATHAM, *Sec'y.*

PEPPER. One of the most useful vegetables in hygiene is red pepper. Especially in warm conntries has it been considered invaluable as a stimulant and auxiliary in digestion. Among the French and Spanish races it is used in the largest quantities, and they invariably enjoy most excellent health. Of late, particularly since the cholera visited our State, our planters have begun to discover the advantages of this vegetable, and mingle large quantities of it with the food of their negroes. Considerable attention has been drawn to the selection and cultivation of the best kinds of pepper. Among those who have appreciated the importance of this vegetable is that admirable planter and exceedingly practical gentleman, Col. Maunsel White, the proprietor of "Deer Range," commonly known as the model sugar plantation. Col. White has introduced the celebrated tobacco red pepper, the very strongest of all peppers, of which he has cultivated a large quantity with the view of supplying his neighbors and diffusing it throughout the State.

The tobacco pepper yields a small red pod less than an inch in length, and longitudinal in shape. It is exceedingly hot, and a small quantity of it is sufficient to season a large dish of any food. Owing to its oleaginous character, Col. White found it impossible to preserve it by drying; but by pouring strong vinegar on it after boiling, he has made a sauce or pepper decoction of it, which possesses in a most concentrated form all the qualities of the vegetable. A single drop of this sauce will flavor a whole plate of soup or other food. The use of a decoction like this, particularly in preparing the food for laboring persons, would be found exceedingly beneficial in a relaxing climate like this. Col. White has not had a single case of cholera among his large gang of negroes since that disease appeared in the South. He attributes this to a free use of this valuable agent. *New Orleans Delta.*

[Correspondence of the Washington Union.]

BALTIMORE, August 4—5, p. m.

There is much anxiety to hear further from Cuba, and also to obtain particulars of the great fire in San Francisco. A steamer from Chagres is now about due at New York, by which we shall have the details.

We have very little news here to-day. The weather is cool, but pleasant. Many of our citizens are leaving for Old Point Comfort and other watering places.

Political affairs for the present are rather quiet. The democrats are slowly progressing, but surely.

The whigs have made no nominations; it is doubtful if they will. Thomas Yates Walsh is strongly talked of for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Whyte.

Our market is steady. Sales of 2,500 barrels Howard street flour at $1—a decline; also 200 barrels Howard street at $4, and 100 do., from new wheat, at $4 12½. Wheat has declined—sales of red at 78 a 80 cents; white, 85 a 95 cents. Yellow corn, 58 a 60 cents; white, 63 cents. Oats, 28 a 30 cents. Rye, 64 cents. Whiskey, 23 a 21 cents per gallon. Stocks quiet.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun]

M'lle. Lind going to Europe.

NEW YORK, August 3. M'lle Jenny Lind has disbanded her musical troop, and arrived here this morning from Buffalo and Niagara. It is reported that she will give two concerts here, previous to her departure for Europe, about the 16th of the present month.

Recall of Gen. Concha from Havana.

NEW YORK, August 2. It is currently reported here that Gen. Concha has been recalled from the government of Cuba, and that General Cordova is appointed in his place. Interference in the finances, and in the naval affairs appertaining to the Island, are given as the causes for this change.

MARRIED.

In Craven county, on Little Swift Creek, on the 17th July, by Bryan Whitford, Esq., Mr. Vine A. Thomas to Miss Ann Birch, both of that county.

In Craven county, on the 20th ult., by William B. Wadsworth, Esq., Mr. Hardy B. Lane, Jr., of Newbern, to Miss Julia Simmons, daughter of William Simmons, of Craven.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

State of North Carolina, Hertford Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.
Milly Alston, Adm'x. of Abner Alston *vs.* the heirs at Law of Abner Alston.—Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the Court that Dempsey Rooks and wife Christian, and Starkey Davis, and wife Elizabeth, defendants, in the above case, reside beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and further that they be and appear before the Justices of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgement *pro confesso* will be taken as to them, and the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Witness, Lewis M. Cowper, Clerk of the said Court, at Winton, the Fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1851.

L. M. COWPER, *Clerk.*

July 7, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 880—6w.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA READER;"

A WORK designed to familiarize the minds of the young with the character, history, and resources of their own well-favored father-land. The author, while prosecuting the work, received many letters of encouragement from leading citizens—all of whom expressed a desire that it might find its way into every home of North Carolina; and these good wishes and favorable opinions were uttered before the style of the work was known to any one but the author himself. The public will now be able to judge of the merits of the plan, and of the execution, for themselves; and, considering the amount of matter, it will be cheap and in the power of every one to buy and examine. The work will contain

1st. A general description of North Carolina, with reference to scenery productions, capabilities, population, and manners, illustrated with numerous engravings.

2 A history of the discovery, settlement, and progress of the State down to the present time.

3. Poetical and oratorical exercises, some of them by North Carolinians.

4. Chronological and historical tables, abstract of the last census, explanations of popular scientific terms, &c. &c.

The book will also contain rules for correct reading, abridged and digested from the best authorities, and is intended to be, to the North Carolinian, an indispensable companion. It will be published by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., successor to GRIGG & ELLIOT, No. 14 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to. The undersigned will also be in Philadelphia for a few weeks; letters addressed to him or the publishers will meet with attention. The book will be out in time for the Fall trade, and merchants of North Carolina who deal in school books would do well to call on the publishers, or send early orders. Liberal discounts will be made to wholesale purchasers, and the retail price will be $1—6 copies for $5—10 for $8—40 for $30.

C. H. WILEY.

P. S. It is the author's design to publish, in the course of a few months, a Reader for beginners, provided the work now in press is liberally patronized. The two Readers will make a complete series; and the cost will be but little over half that of the Worcester Series, the one most in use, while it will contain all the necessary instructions and matter to suit all classes.

July 28th, 1851. 80—

SAMUEL H. MARKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles,

CEGARS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods.	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assot.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
5 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars,
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
15 Cases Prunes,	
5 Casks Currents,	20 " Smoking "
2 Boxes Macaroni,	150 " Raisons.
400 Drums Figs.	

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

REALLY TRUTH IS STRANGE:

The departed month of July brought

JOY TO THOUSANDS,

Who, with the dissolution of the past month, "bade good-bye" to all timid apprehensions of a failure, and boldly advancing their suit at the

SHRINE OF FORTUNE,

Determined henceforth to seek riches only at that

EXHAUSTLESS MINE OF WEALTH,

PYFER & CO.

The Old Established and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

ALL FORMER TIMES TOTALLY ECLIPSED.

TRULY BRILLIANT LUCK.

A few dollars often realize a fortune!

$30,000 on a Whole Ticket sent to a gentleman in Illinois;—he ordered a Package, paid $130 for it, and drew $30,000. This is no wonder, however, as he purchased from the far-famed House of PYFER & CO.

$20,000, sent to Alabama.
$15,000, sent to Virginia.
$10,000, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, sent to North Carolina.
$9,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, sent to Georgia.
$5,000, sent to Ohio.

All promptly paid by PYFER & Co. and the Tickets now on file at their truly fortunate office.

Such Luck only at PYFER & CO'S.

Orders Confidential.

Brilliant Schemes for August, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Aug.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
4	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
7	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	44,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	15	45 00
11	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	30 00
12	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
13	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
16	52,418	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	55 00
18	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
19	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
20	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
21	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
23	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	40 00
25	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
26	17,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
27	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
28	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
29	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
30	70,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	70 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

August 1, 1851. 78—

Somerville says:

In mind compos'd he sucks, thick curling clouds
Of smoke around his reeking temples play,
Joyous he sits, and, impotent of thought,
Puffs away care and sorrow from his heart.

BUT some others have a say in this matter, and I will recommend that while the puffing is going on, I may be allowed to suggest that I have now on hand more than 300,000 Cigars of various brands, and some of them very fine; so let all those who delight in a glorious old Cigar, call in and supply themselves with a box or more.

SAM'L. H. MARKS, Petersburg.

July 24, 1851. 80—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

A. RARE CHANCE!

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,

At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION

In Halifax County,

FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Agent for the Heirs at Law of Austin Plummer, deceased, offers for sale the Plantation on which the said Austin Plummer resided at his death, lying on Fishing Creek in Halifax County, about four miles from Ransom's Bridge and adjoining the lands of Col. John H. Harrison, John H. Carlyle and others, and containing 2,500 Acres.

The said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco, and much of the Plantation is fresh and the whole under excellent fences.

The buildings consist of a new two story Dwelling house, good stables and barns and all necessary out buildings.

The said land is offered on a long credit and on the most accommodating terms.

Persons desiring to purchase will please address the undersigned at Warrenton, or Joseph B. Batchelor, at Halifax.

The land will be shown by Mr. John H. Carlisle, who resides near it. KEMP PLUMMER.

July 20th, 1851. 878—w8w.

PAINTING, GLAZING, &C.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to remind the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he is still engaged in

PAINTING

in all its various branches; and he only asks a trial to be approved, and to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

The Subscriber is now using the oxide of zinc, in inside Painting, which leaves a beautiful gloss. Specimens can be seen at Mr. Lougee's Tin Shop.

Thankful for past encouragement the Subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, with the assurance that no pains or labor will be spared to give satisfaction. WILLIAM E. OVERBY.

Raleigh, August 4, 1851. 78—3mi.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6.00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

FRANKLIN CO. N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

AND

BELFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NASH COUNTY,

Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 7th July Terms as formerly. For particulars, address, during vacation, Dr. G. Sills, Belford, Nash county; at other times the Principals. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 14, 1851. 64—6t.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

NEW SPRING GOODS,

At Reduced Prices.

J. CREECH has received and daily expecting his Stock of elegant Dry Goods, which was selected with great care, at reduced prices, with many new styles that were not out the first of the season. These goods was purchased for net cash, and can be sold lower than those bought at the early part of the season, before goods had fallen. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere if you want bargains.

J. CREECH.

Raleigh. May 7, 1851 53—

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

From 25 to 30 able-bodied Men will find employment on the Central Rail Road, by an early application to Maj. Jeremiah Nixon, or James M. Towles, Esq., of Raleigh

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—3t.

CHAR-COAL! CHAR-COAL!!

10,000 BUSHELS Char-Coal wanted immediately, for which the highest price will be paid in cash. SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, July 18, 1851. 74—

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Job Printing.

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

New York Importers and Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY STREET.

Between Broadway and Nassau Street,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

NEW-YORK,

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILFINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and, as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, fot Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers, Puffings and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciences, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves, and Mitts.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American and Italian Straw Goods.

July 16, 1851. 74—ta$5.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEAT SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

Families per month,	$16 00
" " week,	6 00
" " day,	1 00
Single person, per month,	20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25
Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	$12 00
" " week,	3 50
" " day,	0 75

WM. D. JONES.

July 21, 1851. 76—7w

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

THE next Lecture Term of this Institution will commence the 1st of September, and continue ten months. This School is recognised, and its students admitted on the ad eundeum footing, by some of the most respectable Medical Institutions of this country, among which may be mentioned Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the University of the City of New York.

The course of instruction is extensive and practical. Anatomy is taught both by demonstration and dissection; and students can procure abundant material for dissection on very moderate terms. During the course frequent opportunities are afforded students of witnessing and assisting in important Surgical operations.

The fee for the course is $115 00, and always payable on entering the School. Board, convenient to the School, can be had on very moderate terms. Students can obtain the Text-books in Farmville, a village a few miles from the School.

FACULTY:

JOHN P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

FRANCIS J. METTAUER, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JOHN. P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Midwifery and the Diseases of Females and Children.

JOHN P. METTAUER,

Dean of the Faculty.

Prince Edward C. H., Va., July 14. 77 wt27A.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA;

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet DeCaroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

THE FAMILY SCHOOL

In Warren County, Near Littleton Depot.

HITHERTO under the charge of the Rev. W. Hooper, will be continued, after the present session, by the Subscriber, assisted by Mr. Thos. C. Hooper. The next session will commence on the 17th July, and the vacations will correspond to those of the University.

TERMS—For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College—per Session, $80 } in adv'ce.

For others, $100

J. DeB. HOOPER.

April 24th, 1851. 865—12t.w.

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

May 31, 1851. 870—3m.

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightfu one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Federicksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N. C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

NATHALIE, a tale by Julia Kavanagh; Nell Gwynne, or the court of the Stewets; Nile Nate's of A. Howadji; the commissioner by G. P. R. James, Esq.; the tooth ache imagined by Mayhew; annual of Scientific Discovery for 1851; the old Red Sand Stone, with illustrations, by Hugh Miller; Curran and his Contemporaries, by Charles Phillips, Esq.; the Irish Confederates and the Rebellion of 1798, by Henry M. Field; Christian Purity, by the Rev. R. S Foster; First Things by Rev. Dr. Spring's. For sale at the N. C. Book Stoore, by H. D. TURNER.

May 19, 1851. 58—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods,	*Hats and Shoes,*
Hardware,	*Crockery,*
Groceries, &c.	

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, t being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,

Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,

Misses and Children's Shoes,

Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,

Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tt

New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.

Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.

Mother's Recompense " "

Vale of Cedars, by " "

Woman's Friendship " "

The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

American Independence.

Supply Yourselves for the coming 4th of July

Now Landing, the following articles selected with great care in view of the coming Anniversary, which added to my previous stock presents the most complete and extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this City.

75 Boxes Oranges,	Figs 200 Drums, whole
75 do. Lemons,	150 do. Half,
Prunes,	75 do. Qr.
300 Fancy Boxes,	Almonds, 500 lb. Marsailes,
250 Glass Jars,	Do. 500 " Denie,
Raisins,	Do. 500 " Irica,
100 Boxes Bunch,	Do. 800 " Shelled,
300 Qr. "	Walnuts, 400 " Greenoble
50 Layer,	500 " Sicily,
Nuts, 500 Coca Nuts,	Dates, 700 " Arabian.
500 Filberts,	1000 lbs. Palm Nuts.

Besides Cegars of all brands, Lemon Syrup, Cordial, Pickles, Preserves, French Confectionary, &c. &c. all of which I offer on the most reasonable terms, and warrant them of the most superior quality.

SAM'L. H. MARKS,

Wholesale Confectioner.

Petersburg, Va. June 4th, 1851. 64—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers--has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisons for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to change his occupation, is desirous of selling out a Democratic Office which has paid and is paying well. The town where it is published is improving, and the prospects of the paper rapidly improving. The success of the paper is beyond doubt, but reasons of an imperative nature, beyond any thing connected with the paper, induce the sale.

It presents an unprecedented opportunity for a capable person to do an excellent business. Satisfactory evidence will be afforded the purchaser of the lucrativeness and pleasantness of the situation for Editor and Publisher.

Address O. P, Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

June 10th, 1851. 65—tf

N. B. It will be disposed of upon no terms, except to a good Democrat; to such, the terms will be easy.

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of the principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols. 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's works on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,

(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound iu six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Iraing, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,

(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

NOTICE.

THAT on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at the town of Rockford, Surry county, N. C, the undersigned, as commissioners, will let out to the lowest bidder the building of a Court-house and Jail, to be built in *Dobson,* the new County site of Surry. Those wishing to undertake the building of either, can call on us in Rockford on Monday and Tuesday previous to that day, and we will furnish them with specifications of said buildings.

JACOB W. BROWER,

DANIEL S. JONES,

ELIJAH THOMPSON,

Commissioners.

June 16, 1851. 873—td.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J. J. Biggs & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. S. Smith, one of the Firm, will attend principally to collecting and paying the debts; but, payment may be made, and bills presented for payment to either.

Mr. Biggs will continue the business, as heretofore, at the same place. He will leave in a few days, for the Northern Cities, where he will lay in a full supply for the Fall Trade. His old friends are particularly requested to give a call on his return.

J. J. BIGGS,

S. SMITH.

Raleigh, July 29, 1851. 76—4t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of R. Tucker & Son having been dissolved by the death of the Senior partner, it becomes necessary to collect all its outstanding claims and wind up its affairs as soon as practicable. All persons, therefore, indebted to the firm are requested to make payment without delay to the Subscriber, as Surviving partner, or in his absence to Rufus S. Tucker.

W. H. H. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

NEW FIRM.

THE Undersigned having associated themselves together in the Mercantile business, as successors to R. Tucker & Son, will contine the business under the name of W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sincerely grateful to the public for the liberal patronage so long bestowed upon the Establishment, they respectfully solicit, and will spare no pains to merit its continuance.

W. H. H. TUCKER,

R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, July 5, 1851. 70—

THE FUGITIVE.

A Bright Mulatto Woman, named Chloe, between 25 and 30 years of age, ranaway from the Subscriber, about the 1st of July. She was bought about two years ago, of Wm. Plummer, of Warrenton who owns her mother and her children. Chloe is about the ordinary size of women, with a full head of hair andbad teeth, looks downward and is inclined to simper and smile when spoken to. She slings herself when she walks so much as to make the movement peculiar; her right foot is a good deal turned out, and the leg a little shorter than the other, produced from an injury while young; she wore when she left a striped calico dress, and is generally very neat in her appearance, having a good figure.

$10 Reward.

I have reason to believe that she is harboured in this City or near it. JNO. H. MANLY.

Raleigh, July 25th, 1851. 77—3t.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500-000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,

J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,

Richard Smith, Treasurer,

J. C. Partridge, Secretary,

John H. Bryan, Attorney,

J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

Important to

MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MORE NEW BOOKS,

FIRST Things, a series of Lectures on the Great Facts and Moral Lessons, first revealed to mankind, by Gardner Springs, D. D., 2 vol., 8 no. $3,50. Reading for every Day in Lent, compiled from the writings of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, by the author, Amy Herbert, &c., 1 vol. 75c. The Angel's Song, by Charles B. Taylor, 1 vol. 75c. The Elements of Christian Science, a Treatise upon moral Philosophy and Practice, by Wm. Adams, S. T. P., 1 vol. 8 mo.. $1 50. Also, a full supply of Heffman on Cannon Law. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, March 26, 1951. 60—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & CO.

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

DENTAL SURGERY.

THE undersigned expects to be absent from the City for three weeks, from and after the 2nd of this month, August. W. R. SCOTT.

Raleigh, August 1, 1851. 78—3t.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fal Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, and wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, Hannah Moffit, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly. Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Aizenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burender and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal, Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Jabin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah, Phebeneas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorset and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libne Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm. Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.

It having been made to appear before me that the Defendants above named are non residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly for three months, notifying said non residents of the filing of said petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be holden for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 3rd Monday of March, A. D 1851. M. Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

May 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $15.) 870—3m.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Adison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake.

Original Attachment Levied on Land, Negroes, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land, negroes &c. levied on, condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½.) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 185

Willis Wall *vs.* Patience Crocker

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State; on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgement by default final will be granted against her, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday, in May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1851.

Willis Wall *vs.* Willie Wall.

Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the Defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next; and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit, otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marrioitt, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of May, 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, June 29, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 32½) 872—6w.

State of North Carolina, Bertie Co.

IN EQUITY.

Spring Term, 1851.

Sam'l Williams and wife and others, *vs.* John P. Harrell and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William J. Britton, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Standard six weeks, for him to appear at the Court House in Windsor on the third Monday of September next, and answer, plead, or demur to the bill of the complainants, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and set to hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, L. S. Webb, Clerk and Master of said Court at office the third Monday of March, 1851.

L. S. WEBB, C. M. E.

July 12, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.] 62—6w.

State of North Carolina—Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, vs. John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. ED. G. HAMMONDS: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Williamston on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of July next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. This 2d June, 1851.

C.B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

June 2, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 872—6w.

GENERAL RULE.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1851.

ORDERED, that all Petitions for altering or establishing Public Roads shall be called for hearing on the first day of each Term, and no such case be heard on any other day of the Term, without a special order appointing any particular case to be heard on another day of the Term, which special order must be made at a Term preceding that at which the case is to be heard.

Ordered, that this Rule be published in the Standard and Register.

Attest JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 27, 1851. 68—6w.

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,

do. Bronze Moroco do

Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,

Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,

Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

New Novels,

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,

do. White Kid do.

Misses Goat Skin Bootees,

Children's do. do. J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—